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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1870. NO. 184.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Treaty.

The Case Not Yet Settled—General Butler's Investigation—The River and Harbor Bill—Steam Communication Between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan—Smuggling on the Rio Grande—The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation—The Ohio Legislative Excursion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1870.

San Domingo Treaty.

There is a prospect of further movement in the San Domingo matter. The President was at one time in favor of putting annexation through by joint resolution, but he seems to have at length given up that idea. He talked a good deal, too, about sending down to the island another commission of investigation, but he hasn't yet done anything in that direction. Some New York gentlemen who are interested in the San Domingo trade, have been over here this week, and talked with the President, and to-day it is given out in White-house circles that the treaty is by no means yet dead.

General Butler's Inquiry.

General Butler's committee continued its investigations to-day, and examined the correspondent of this paper, and one or two other journalists, as to the pledges they gave in getting advance copies of the gold conspiracy evidence. Your correspondent testified that the pledges he gave were duly observed by the paper. Two or three witnesses were also examined on the Cuban bond question. One of them, an ex-rebel General named Pickett, declined to answer certain inquiries, on the ground that what he knew was confined to him as a clergyman. He will be examined again next week.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce had a meeting this morning to further consider the river and harbor bill. They are strongly pressed from various quarters to make large appropriations, and will probably agree to recommend about three million dollars.

Paraguayan Matters.

The House Foreign Committee also met and had up Paraguayan matters, but were not able to finish matters. The only point of public interest in connection therewith is their effort to get naval officers and diplomatic officers on a more cordial footing, but there is not much prospect of legislation on the subject at the present session.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1870.

Mississippi and the Lakes.

Four Western Governors—Fairchild of Wisconsin, Austin of Minnesota, Merrill of Iowa, and Harvey of Kansas—are here urging Congress to make appropriations for a canal for steam communication between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, *via* Wisconsin and Fox rivers. The plan comprises the completion of the improvement of the channels of these rivers and a connecting canal of about one hundred and eighty miles in length. It will cost about four millions of dollars, and it is estimated would cheapen the cost of grain transportation twelve cents per bushel. It is proposed that the canal tolls shall reimburse to government the cost of the improvement in interest on the outlay, after which the tolls are to be reduced to an amount required to keep the work in repair. The bill which would be reached, it is claimed, in five years after its completion.

Smuggler's Paradise.

The Mexicans have for years persisted in maintaining a "free belt" all along the Rio Grande, into which goods can be taken without payment of duty. This singular custom of government has the simple effect of encouraging Mexican commerce by facilitating the introduction of smuggled goods into the United States, and works so well for them while it exists that it is practically impossible for us to prevent smuggling or limit its amount. Remonstrances made by our Minister have had little effect, and the greaser Congress has actually passed a law extending this smuggling paradise up to El Paso. Diplomacy has been exhausted without effect, and the Republican element in Congress has been for some time investigating the subject, and have taken a great deal of interesting evidence, showing the frightful evils worked. Senator Patterson is now preparing a report of the facts developed in the investigation.

The Howard Investigation.

The Committee on Education and Labor began its session yesterday by trying to ascertain how the testimony got out, and upon questioning witnesses it was ascertained they had repeated their evidence. This the committee has no power to prevent, and as most of the witnesses to be called on the first half of the charges are well known here the investigation bids fair to be pretty fully reported. The cross-examination of Rumsey, the contractor, was continued by Gen. Howard's counsel. He testified that both the private house and church upon which the Bureau had loaned funds were good security. When asked if he had not signed the whitewashing report regarding the fail of the hospital he stated that such a report had been drawn up, but he refused to sign it, and insisted that all concerned should be censured. He used four thousand dollars as the cost of putting in iron columns to take the weight of the floor and roof off the walls after the latter were found to be unsound. He was asked if it had anything to do with getting up the charges presented against General Howard, and he declared he had not. Henry Secor, architect of the University and Hospital, swore he knew nothing of the worth of the material, but not see it, but got the plans with the understanding it would be used. The original purchasers of right to the machines were General Howard, Colonel Whittlesey, Superintendent Alvord, General Charles Howard, himself, and one or two others about the Bureau. The machine was first erected on the University ground, with the understanding that the buildings there were to be constructed of the material purchased. The residence of Gen. Howard was the first structure put up. Some subsequent witnesses for Gen. Howard made some arrangement with the rest of the company about his interest. The committee adjourned till Tuesday, when Searle will be examined further.

The Ohio Legislature's Visit.

Both the Congressional delegation from Ohio and the Association of Ohioans have held meetings to prepare a grand reception for the legislature or that State and their friends. The party will be met in Baltimore, and dissolve into free lodgings, and on Thursday evening next there will be a reception in the City at Masonic Hall, at which all sorts of honors will be dispensed. Senators Sherman, Chairman and General Schenck are to prepare the President for the occasion. A very huge time is expected.

Anti-Woman Suffrage.

The movement in opposition to the Woman's Suffrage has been quietly making progress until it has culminated in an organization called "The Anti-Sixteenth Amendment Society." Two meetings have been held at the residence of Mrs. Lander, and a memorial drawn up by his wife is circulating in social circles, and will ultimately be laid before Congress. It has been signed by a number of ladies of high standing. It expresses the alarm which it is alleged the proposed Sixteenth Amendment, and their belief that the agitation waged by a small minority of their sex must prove in every sense injurious to their truest interests.

Typographical.

The Typographical Union of this district held a regular meeting last night, and elected delegates to the National Union meeting in Cincinnati early in June. They also subscribed one hundred dollars to aid the strikers on the Washington *Chronicle*, and laid over the question of admitting colored members.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1870.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The House sub-Committee on Commerce have prepared a bill making appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Among the sums agreed upon are the following: Rapids $500,000, Louisville canal $50,000; removing obstructions and snags from the Mississippi river between Cairo and St. Louis $150,000; Ohio river $50,000, and for the mouth of the Mississippi river $80,000.

GLASS FACTORY BURNED.

The glass manufactory on Twenty-fifth and streets, owned by John Purdy, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss about $40,000. The fire is incendiary.

THE ARMY.

General orders No. 41, from Headquarters of the Army, assign Major General Schofield to command the Military Division of the Pacific; the Department of Atlantic is discontinued after the 1st of July, and the Territory attached to the Department of Columbia, Major General Canby commanding. A new department is created, styled the Department of Arizona, embracing Arizona and Southern California, General Stoneman commanding. Gen. Pope is assigned to command the Department of Missouri when vacated by General Schofield, headquarters at Leavenworth. The Department of the Lakes is discontinued, and the whole northern frontier as far east as Lake Champlain, and General Cook assigned to command after June 1st. Virginia is annexed to the Department of the East, commanded by General McDowell, and the Department of the Cumberland discontinued. Troops within the latter are to be attached to the Department of the East, General Terry commanding.

GENERAL THOMAS'S SUCCESSOR.

The report that Brigadier General Pope could be sent to San Francisco to take charge of the department made vacant by the death of Major Gen. Thomas is erroneous. There will be no Brigadier General sent there. Assistant Adjutant General Whipple at present attends to the duties of that Department. Either Major General Mead or Schofield will be ordered there in a few days. The former is stationed at Philadelphia, is at home and well satisfied with his position. The latter is at St. Louis, and it is understood he is not particular whether he is stationed there or on the Pacific. He has prepared a plan for the summer Indian campaign, but as Lieutenant General Sherman is in St. Louis, and Major General Schofield comes under his direct orders, it is probable the former will conduct the campaign. If General Schofield is transferred to the Pacific, it is understood the President has put off for a few days the promotion of any one to the Major Generalship made vacant by the death of General Thomas.

MRS. LINCOLN.

President Grant received a letter this morning from Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, stating that she is still in Germany, and not in very good health, but very much in need of assistance. This she sees has been recognized in the bill pending in the Senate to give her a pension, but the delay in acting on it she is unable to account for. The President will probably send the letter to either a Senate or House Committee. The Senate Pension Committee, however, have already agreed to report a bill giving Mrs. Lincoln a liberal pension.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Public business in Congress was never before so far in arrears. No one thinks of ending the session before the 1st of July.

General Rosecrans's prospect of success in his Mexican schemes before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs seem very slim.

The question of non-payment of awards to American citizens, made by the United States and Venezuela Commission, has not yet been considered in that Committee.

An international meeting of South American Republics through their representatives, for the purpose of making peace with Spain, will be held in May.

Nothing whatever has been done here towards reopening the Alabama claims question. Our government will probably await the movement of Great Britain.

Official information has been received of the apprehended Fenian designs on Canada, but there is nothing on which the Government can act. Many prominent gentlemen believe the Canadian authorities are moved by fears rather than facts.

A number of Georgians are still here seeking to divert Congressional attention from the Georgia bill. Those seeking action towards the partial reconstruction of Tennessee do not insist on doing farther than to pronounce the Legislature illegal on the ground of frauds in allowing those not citizens to vote, blanks having been circulated by thousands to be filled up with the names of persons whose hands they reached.

A letter from General Landborne, one of the Indian Commissioners of 1868, explains the cause of the recent raid on the Union Pacific road, by the Dakota Indians, and says fears of a general Indian war involving an expense of fifteen millions of dollars are seriously entertained.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The Kalamazoo and Mansfield Railroad Project—Republicans Dissatisfied—Incendiary Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, OHIO, April 17, 1870.

A well-attended meeting of citizens was held here yesterday, to consider the proposed railroad between Kalamazoo, Michigan, and this city. Committees of Michigan gentlemen, consisting of Messrs. Lawyer, Shipman and Yongs, of Coldwater, were present, having just finished an examination of the proposed route. Mr. Lawyer made some remarks in regard to the route and its feasibility, by reason of the level country and light grade rendering the construction easy and cheap. The final section of road would be open to markets, much more direct than by any existing routes, and various other advantages would accrue to the people here and along the line of the proposed road by its construction. He was followed by W. S. Hickox, Jas. Purdy and E. H. Reese, of this city, whose remarks were favorable to the project. It was remarked by one speaker that the route from Plymouth to Wauseon could be bridged and graded for two thousand dollars per mile. Messrs. Reese, Purdy and Hickox, and H. K. Brinkerhoff were appointed a committee to effect the preliminary organization, and to procure correspondence in behalf of the proposition of citizens to go into the matter. Considerable enthusiasm was apparent, and a determination to do a full share of the building. The road will be nearly a straight line between Kalamazoo and Mansfield, touching Cold Water, Gilead, Tiffin, and several other important points, crossing twelve other railroads.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the Republicans of this county at the appointment by Governor Hayes of Barnabus Burns as a member of the Board of Public Charities, vice Hon. Lyman Hinsdale. They claim Mr. Burns never concealed his opposition to the measure on the Legislature in the Legislature, when petitions were favorable to it he and another Democrat were the only members of the Richland delegation who refused to sign such petition. Some of the soldiers particularly criticise the appointment very sharply.

A probable incendiary fire here last night destroyed the stables of Mr. Mercer. Loss about five hundred dollars, a horse and carriage.

FIRES IN OHIO.

Dwelling Houses Burned at Lucas and Warren.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LUCAS, OHIO, April 16, 1870.

A fire occurred here this morning about the second o'clock, destroying the dwelling house of Peter Switzer. The house was completely burned. All the household goods were saved. Loss about one thousand dollars; insured in the five hundred in the Medina Mutual. Also, on last Thursday evening, the dwelling house of [illegible] was completely destroyed by fire, with all the contents, together with one hundred bushels of wheat and the other grain. Loss about $700; no insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WARREN, OHIO, April 16, 1870.

The dwelling house of James Culbertson was totally destroyed by fire to-day. The alarm was given at exactly twelve o'clock. They got the engine on the ground as soon as possible, but the wind favoring the fire so much, the house was burned almost down before they got to work. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss about eighteen hundred dollars; no insurance.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers Union, from Bremen, and Palmyra, from Messina, arrived to-day.

PARALYTIC STROKE.

Commodore Mead was struck with paralysis at a meeting in Brooklyn, and sent to the City Hospital.

STOLEN BONDS.

Chas. P. Briggs and Chas. Jones were arrested for attempting to dispose of stolen bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, with the indorsements of L. Wells and Jay Gould forged thereon.

COLLISION.

Two freight trains collided on the Erie Railway at Goshen, yesterday. No body hurt.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1870.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR MCALL.

Commodore Meade died yesterday, from apoplexy.

VERDICT.

A verdict of $15,000 has been recovered against the Adams Express, the value of a large number of packages of specie, in New York, left at Fortress Monroe in 1868.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

Over seven thousand emigrants arrived during the past week.

DEATH OF DR. CARL NEWMAN.

Dr. Carl Newman, author of a history of the United States, dedicated to President Lincoln, died recently in Berlin.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

An attempt was made at Madison, N. J., Friday evening, to assassinate Miss Edith O'Gorman, the lecturer on Confidence. A shot was fired from the mob, but missed its aim.

REPORTED BURNED.

The schooner John Limburner, of Brookville, is reported burned at sea and abandoned. The fate of the crew is unknown.

GIRLS' RIGHTS.

It is officially announced that the delegates for conducting the local examinations of Oxford University will admit girls to examinations in June, subject to the regulations already issued for boys.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES.

There were services this afternoon at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, commemorative of the late Bishop Janes. Bishop Kingsley and Rev. Dr. McClintock.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Closing Scenes—Choice Epithets and Knock-Down Arguments.

COLUMBUS, April 17.—Both Houses of the General Assembly held stormy sessions last night. The House adjourned at midnight, and the Senate at five o'clock this morning. In the House the Democrats offered a protest against the action of the House in ratifying the Fifteenth amendment. Mr. Hitchcock, Speaker *pro tem.*, ruled the protest out of order as containing language disrespectful to Congress. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was taken. During its discussion Messrs. McVay and Parr, both Democrats, got into an altercation, when Parr attempted to strike McVay. This disturbance was settled. Speaker Cunningham made an excited speech, defending his vote for the Fifteenth Amendment. During the speech Mr. Baker called the Speaker a liar, and shook his fist in his face. The excitement was intense. The decision of the Speaker *pro tem*, was sustained by 49 to 44.

In the Senate the Democracy attempted to defeat the confirmation of the Governor's appointments for managers of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home. The Republicans delayed matters till 2:30 this morning, when Senator Gatch came up from Xenia, giving the Republicans a majority.

At three o'clock the Democratic Senators left the chamber in a body, so as to break up the quorum. One was captured and returned, making a quorum. The Governor's appointments were then confirmed. The Board of Managers are Gen. James Barnett, Gen. J. W. Keefer, Gen. B. F. Coates, Gen. R. P. Buckland, Gen. R. Burns, Gen. M. F. Force and Gen. J. S. Jones.

THE FENIANS.

Arrival of War Munitions on the Canada Border—Dominion Troops Concentrated at Montreal.

BOSTON, April 16.—Reports confirm the stories of the arrival of war munitions along the Canada border. A gentleman connected with the Vermont Central Railroad says that for several days past there has been an unusual number of strangers passing over the road in the direction of the border towns, and that they are now scattered in small squads around Farrington and St. Albans. They pass as Irish and they have been very reticent in conversation with strangers. He also confirms the story of some weeks since, of the arrival of boxes of rifles all addressed to well-known Fenian sympathizers in different sections of Vermont, but what disposition was made of the contents is unknown. There is no doubt but that the Fenians mean to give the Canadians considerable uneasiness even if they do not make an actual attack. To guard against any surprise or danger, the Dominion Government has concentrated a large body of troops at Montreal, and in a few days there will be a strong guard along the whole frontier. The Fenians in Boston and vicinity are quiet and disclaim all knowledge of any projected attack upon Canada. They admit, however, that there is reason for the Canadians to be on the alert at all times.

Every Sensible Man

Who enjoys health and prosperity drinks Pier, Dannais & Co.'s cream ale.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Navigation is fully open on Lake Erie.

Wyoming M. E. Conference, in session at Wilkesbarre, voted Saturday in favor of lay delegation, 134 to 6.

Contracts have been made to carry wheat from Buffalo to New York, lighterage free, for twelve cents a bushel.

The bondsmen of T. G. Gerrish, the defaulting treasurer of Lowell, Mass., on Saturday compromised the case by paying $16,000.

After the 25th Inst., American silver will be received by the Dominion Government at 5½ per cent. discount.

Lake Champlain is open to navigation.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is to be prorogued to-day.

The schooship Mercury went ashore Saturday morning, twelve miles south of Cape Henry. No lives lost.

There was a snow-storm at several points in the northwest on Friday night.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention has adopted a proposition to submit to a separate vote of the people the question of woman suffrage.

Winona, Minn., in consequence of the flood, is situated at present on an island, and a large part of it is under water.

The executive council of nine appointed by the late Fenian Congress is thus constituted: James Gibbons, Pennsylvania; P. J. Meehan, New Jersey; C. P. McKay and Frank Agnew, Illinois; Frank Gallagher and E. K. Carey, New York; J. W. Fitzgerald, Ohio; Lawrence Flanigan, Maryland; Richard McCloud, Connecticut. It is intended that five of the above executive council shall resign, so that the New York convention may elect four, leaving one member to be chosen by the other eight. In the Congress the Pope's bull was discussed, and elicited some warm observations. So far as can be learned, the tone of the remarks was hostile to clerical interference in political matters or matters pertaining to Irish nationality. The question of making the organization secret was also debated, and was decided. It is understood, in the negative. The Red river rebellion was deliberated upon, but nothing as to the character of the debate has transpired.

The yield of quicksilver on the Pacific coast in 1869 was 16,998 flasks.

Mr. De Long, Minister to Japan, threatens to resign unless the mission is made first-class.

During the recent storm in the Sierra Nevada mountains, two feet of snow fell on the Central Pacific railroad. This was probably the last storm of the season. The trains have run on time all the season, demonstrating the fact that the road can be kept open all the time.

Rich gold discoveries are reported at Siskyon, Eldorado county, California.

In Reading, Pa., on Saturday, a German named John Lutz shot and wounded his wife and another German, named Spoyd. He alleges as a cause for the act undue familiarity between the parties.

The expedition from Canada to the Red River consists of a number ten thousand picked men, including a steel battery and the Rocket Brigade, as well as two thousand loyal Indians.

The New Orleans ship Kate Prince, from Bristol, England, has arrived at New York, and reports that she picked up on the 12th of April, in mid-ocean, longitude eighty-six degrees and twenty-two minutes west, the crew of the Venezuelan brig Miles's Farm. The wells are among the oldest in this section. They are all flowing, and have been in the past sixty days. The frequent use of torpedoes has heretofore kept up the production, but of late they have failed to have any perceptible material effect. Coe, Smutz & Co., 2 wells, producing 1 barrels; Smith & Lanyon, 2 wells, producing 6 barrels; Irvington Oil Company, 2 wells, producing 6 barrels; Arminda well, producing 3 barrels; Hoffman well, producing 3 barrels; Lanyon & Smith's well, producing 3 barrels; Royal E. Scott farm. This farm is owned by Scott, who is supposed to be the richest man in the county, Harmony well (new) 45 barrels. The drilling farm of Jas. Hendersen & Co., adjoining farm of 250 acres, and joins the New London, Christy and widow McGraw tract. The major portion of the belt and the almost certain territory. Dr. Shamburg bought the Hendersen farm and leased the portion on which he is now putting up a rig preparatory to drilling. On the Christy tract adjoining, Mr. Hague has a well down 400 feet. On the tract adjoining on the South West, Mr. Waters is drilling. On the Hendersen farm Mr. Clapp is putting up a new rig. Dr. Shamburg is drilling on the Michael Mc-Graw farm. On the New London tract Mr. Butler is down 300 feet.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

An Anti-McFarland View—About Certain Testimony.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The promised evidence of a conspiracy by Mr. Richardson and some of his friends to win Mrs. McFarland from her husband, and of adulterous assignations between them, has not yet been given. The waiting letters put in certainly sustain neither assertion. Richardson's is that of a highly sentimental and impassioned lover to the object of his affections. That of a husband is a tale of crime to his associate; while Mrs. Calhoun's gushing and gossiping epistles only show how deeply she was interested in her friend, and how ready she was to do anything to help her to self-support and independence of a husband who had driven her to seek both. So, too, when we see in Sun letters that Richardson left President Colfax, we shall see how poorly sustained are the charges of conspiracy to ruin the family by the partisans of the murderer. On the other hand there will be found letters of Mrs. McFarland telling and rebutting evidence by the prosecution, unless the prisoner's lawyers are able to suppress the entirely cordial relations of the letters these hints of some of it.

Mr. Graham's cross-examination will, doubtless, testify, that McFarland said to him before the shooting that he could not live legally and sufficiently separate from his wife; that if she was fully resolved to separate from him, he could do so legally; that he would not live a divorce that he should try and make a man of himself. If, then, he found that Mrs. McFarland was faithful to him Richardson to say that he would agree to live with her as his wife. It is in full confirmation that the boy Percy was placed at a boarding school until fourteen years of age, when, if the parents should be divorced, he would elect. If Henri Browne will testify that McFarland had once said to him that he had given Richardson previous to the last shooting, looking for an opportunity to kill him, and that he had left himself; that one day, while he and Richardson were sitting in the Astor House dining room, the latter, Richardson turned and looked him steadily in the eye, and then left the room, and went to a window, as if looking for some friend in the street, and then returned and presented to prove that McFarland was sane enough to watch for a safe opportunity to shoot.

It is not yet certain whether Mrs. Richardson will go upon the stand, but the prosecution desires it, and she is the only one whose testimony is indispensable. The only difficulty, however, stands in the way, and may be sufficient to keep this most important witness silent and the truth from coming to light. It is the question of divorce. Mrs. Richardson is still the wife of the prisoner, and consequently under the laws of this State, precluded from testifying against him unless the question involved be some matter of the validity of the Indiana divorce, and on this it is understood counsel are not agreed as to the rule. The recent decision of Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court, sitting in this city, touching the bankrupt case, and in any aspect the question is puzzling and complicated. It is possible, however, that the question will be put to Mrs. Richardson, as a witness, and throw upon the decision of the judge, who will then have the opportunity, and of shutting out the most important and conclusive of all evidence in the case. Mrs. Richardson was not present in the court room, though she was in the court house during the proceedings, and had a long interview with District Attorney Garvin. She is now living at Woodcliff, on the Jersey shore, with her two children, and her own little fanny, and during all these trying days, as in those preceding the shooting, has been entertained herself with remarkable firmness and self-possession. She is a beautiful and intelligent woman, she seeks an opportunity to vindicate her own name and the honor of her dead husband, and should she be permitted to give her testimony, it will carry the force of irresistible proof to the judgment and enlightened mind of the mind. She cherishes no feeling of revenge towards the prisoner; he is the father of her little children, as well as the assassin of her husband, and now her mortal enemy, and for her own personal safety, if for no higher reason, she hesitates at the prospect of acquittal. For about Mr. Richardson's testimony, and the necessity either for Mrs. Richardson or any of her friends. He has already threatened that if he is put upon the stand he will falsely desperate and unscrupulous passion for revenge.

THERE seems to be a disposition on the part of Great Britain to reconcile as speedily as possible the differences with our Government growing out of the vexed question of the Alabama claims. Everything that has occurred since Grant's accession to power, in the way of diplomatic discussion of the subject, shows a very great anxiety on the part of the British Government to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment. Lord Clarendon, in his correspondence with Ministers Motley and Thornton, evinces a disposition to negotiate in a conciliatory spirit, and to have the claims disposed of finally in some way or other which would not be disshonorable to either of the great Powers. Clarendon, however, has not been left entirely to the positive move, and Secretary Fish does not intend to make an advance upon quite yet, but will adhere to the position expressed in his dispatch of September 25: "Although the United States are anxious for a settlement, they do not propose to waive any basis of all the questions which now interfere with the entirely cordial relations which they desire to exist between the two Governments, they do not now propose to give up the claims which they have presented. They will, however, be ready, whenever Her Majesty's Government shall think the proper time has come for a renewed negotiation, to entertain such propositions as this Government shall think proper to present, and to apply to such propositions their earnest and sincere attention, in the confident hope that honorable and satisfactory to both countries." It is now intimated that Fish will comprehend in "the situation" and will soon offer some basis of settlement. Premier Fish and Sumner are the matter his most serious attention, and it is said the subject will be laid before the Cabinet early in the coming week.

THE statistical reports return the total imports of each year since 1865, $461,461,260; exports in 1869, an increase of $81,759,917. The domestic imports were $464,873,309, against $381,-809,072 in 1868, and the re-exports $23,211,951, against $20,091,978. The aggregate movement is thus magnified $113,149,690. There is a small allowance to be made in the summaries, owing to the fact that the imports are calculated at a gold valuation, while the exports are in mixed values. The exports show an increase of $25,-703,257, against an increase of $81,759,917 in imports, while the re-exports rose $3,216,596. Whatever other deductions may be made from these returns, that of increased and increasing commercial activity is prominent among them.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Petroleum Development in Pennsylvania

The Latest Strikes—Sale of Fifty Acres for $100,000—A Big Excitement Predicted—Operations at Tidioute and West Hickory.

F. W. Mitchell, Esq., of Rouseville, and Dr. C. A. Cooper, of Oil City, have bought an undivided half of the R. L. Shaw farm, near Rouseville, for $100,000. The farm contains fifty acres and at present is doing two hundred and fifty barrels of oil daily. It is worked almost entirely by the owners, and has seven producing wells on it. It is one of the best oil farms in Venango county.

The well of Thomas Chess & Co., in Franklin, near the Point, commenced pumping last week at the rate of one barrel of oil per day. Not being satisfied with this production, the pump was withdrawn and the well torpedoed, and reamed, and on last Tuesday morning was pumping at the rate of eighty barrels per day, of the best quality of lubricating oil. The well is two hundred and ninety feet deep, and has a vein, twelve feet thick, of pebble sand rock. It is the opinion of operators that the yield will not materially decrease.

The Tionesta *Press* says: "It has been predicted by a number of the oil wiseacres at Parker, Pleasantville, Petroleum Center, Tidioute, Titusville, Oil City and other oil centers, and given credence to, too, by prominent and wealthy operators, that, during this year of our Lord 1870, the heaviest oil excitement in this or any other country will take place, and continue to increase into the year 1871, when it will go down never to rise again. The field of this great excitement is located around Emlenton."

The Oil City *Times* has the following late items: The Foggin & Coleman well No. 2, at Shamburg, was torpedoed on Friday last, and has increased from a nine to a fifty barrel well. Callahouse Run has a new well. It is owned by R. W. Evans, of Petroleum Center, and is pumping about eight barrels daily. A new well was struck on Cherrytree run, on Friday of last week. It is owned by I. J. Painter, and is pumping eight barrels per day. There is also a new well at Kane City, struck on Thursday last, which is now pumping twenty barrels daily. It is owned by J. W. Irwin and Captain Gibson, of Petroleum Center. The Colonel and Lord Hoe, a new strike which we have already noticed, is still pumping forty barrels per day. Persons & Brown's wells, at Red Hot, have been increasing in their production since the last storm. Three new wells, three in number, were producing during the winter months 25 barrels each. They now report that 25 barrels each. The Dorsey well No. 1 has increased from 25 to 125 barrels. Brown's first well, which one week ago was flowing from 200 to 300 barrels, has settled down to about 60. The new production in the Tidioute oil region continues undiminished. For the week ending April 14, the production at Tidioute was 7,210 barrels; shipments 14,709 barrels; in tank 42,287 barrels. The production at History for the same period was 1,825 barrels; shipments 1,892 barrels; in tank 3,229 barrels. In the immediate vicinity of Tidioute there is not much change to report. The following items from West Hickory regions we gather from the Tidioute *Journal*: Beatty & Bonnell's well, near the mouth of Tionesta, and others, Thompson & Co.'s well, producing 3 barrels. Beatty, No. 2, 25 barrels, Olmstead 5 barrels, Fisher, No. 2, 10 barrels, Goodrich 15 barrels, Fisher, No. 1, 7 barrels. Fay & Dunning, Miles's Farm? This farm is owned by the Messrs. Venango Oil Company, of Pittsburgh. The wells are among the oldest in this section, but are still flowing from fifty to sixty days. The frequent use of torpedoes has heretofore kept up the production, but of late they have failed to have any perceptible material effect. Coe, Smutz & Co., 2 wells, producing 1 barrels; Smith & Lanyon, 2 wells, producing 6 barrels; Irvington Oil Company, 2 wells, producing 6 barrels; Arminda well, producing 3 barrels; Hoffman well, producing 3 barrels; Lanyon & Smith's well, producing 3 barrels; Royal E. Scott farm. This farm is owned by Scott, who is supposed to be the richest man in the county. Harmony well (new) 45 barrels. The drilling farm of Jas. Hendersen & Co., adjoining farm of 250 acres, and joins the New London, Christy and widow McGraw tract. The major portion of the belt and the almost certain territory. Dr. Shamburg bought the Hendersen farm and leased the portion on which he is now putting up a rig preparatory to drilling. On the Christy tract adjoining, Mr. Hague has a well down 400 feet. On the tract adjoining on the South West, Mr. Waters is drilling. On the Hendersen farm Mr. Clapp is putting up a new rig. Dr. Shamburg is drilling on the Michael McGraw farm. On the New London tract Mr. Butler is down 300 feet.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Details of the Ending of the Paraguayan War—A Treaty of Peace Being Prepared—The Formula of the Plebiscitum—Spanish Republicans Demand the Separation of Church and State—Bishops Refusing to Take the Oath to be Sent to Rome—Outbreak in Portugal, &c., &c.

End of the Paraguayan War.

LISBON, April 16.—A steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day, bringing details of the end of the war with Paraguay. On the 1st of March the Brazilian General carried the position of Lopez. Lopez himself, his son, Col. Lopez, F. Sanchez, Vice President of the Republic, Gen. Caminos and several other high officers of Paraguay were killed. The mother, brothers and four of the children of Lopez, Mrs. Lynch and many officers are prisoners. A large quantity of arms and munitions were also captured. At last accounts a treaty of peace was being prepared with the provisional government of Paraguay, which had convened a constitutional assembly for the purpose.

Separation of Church and State.

MADRID, April 16.—The Republican journals demand the separation of church and State, and that all priests or bishops refusing to take the oath to the Constitution be sent to Rome.

Montpensier's Banishment.

The Duke de Montpensier, who is banished from Madrid for a month, has gone to Seville.

M. Guizot on Napoleon III.

PARIS, April 16.—The health of M. Guizot is such as to cause much anxiety.

The Formula of the Plebiscitum.

It is now tolerably certain that the formula of the plebiscitum will be, "Do the people require constitutional reforms in 1870 which assure liberty, placing it under the guaranty of the Empire and dynasty?" The members of the Left Center held a meeting yesterday at which it was decided that all would be free to act as they pleased. It is generally believed that the majority will vote in the affirmative. The representatives of the Journals of the Left, at their meeting yesterday, were divided in regard to the propriety of signing a manifesto to be issued. It is probable that no manifesto will be issued, and the split in the ranks will continue after the plebiscitum. The party of the Right Center has formed a Committee of Action to operate in favor of the plebiscitum. Among the members of the Committee is Emile Ollivier. The committee has already issued a proclamation, affirming that liberty and revolution are now fused together. If "yes" be voted, it will mean liberty; if "no," revolution. The proclamation has been circulated with the assistance of executive agents, making a strong appeal to those who think it the best benefit for the nation is to escape revolution.

The Ballot.

LONDON, April 16.—The Edinburg *Review* has a long article on the ballot. The writer quotes from Greeley and others to prove that the ballot secures no secrecy in voting, and is therefore a mischievous institution.

Railway Accident.

A collision occurred to-day on the London and North Western railway, in which several persons were badly hurt. The names of the injured and other particulars are withheld from the public

Items from London.

LONDON, April 16.—Newman Hall contradicts the rumor that he intends to live in the United States.

The *Saturday Review* discusses the Alabama case in the light of Sergeant Bernard's book, which maintains that the detention of the Alabama would even, if possible, have been legally more flagrant than it was. According to Sergeant wrong, as the detention order was actually issued, though it came too late.

The *Star* has an article on the recent Papal anathema against Free Masonry. The writer regrets that the Masonic order, both here and on the continent.

The Review at Brighton.

LONDON, April 16.—People are pouring into Brighton from all parts of the country for the great volunteer review of Monday. The town is overrun with visitors and soldiers.

Resignation of a Minister.

COPENHAGEN, April 17.—Gen. Raasloeff, Minister of War, has tendered his resignation to the King, who has accepted it. He has also resigned the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as the assassin of her husband, and now her mortal enemy, and for her own personal safety, if for no higher reason, she hesitates at the prospect of acquittal. For about Mr. Richardson's testimony, and the necessity either for Mrs. Richardson or any of her friends. He has already threatened that if he is put upon the stand he will falsely desperate and unscrupulous passion for revenge.

Threatened Strike.

PARIS, April 17.—Troops have been sent to Commentry and Bezzent, where there are symptoms of a strike.

Outbreak in Portugal.

PARIS, April 7.—Serious disorders have broken out in Ovar, Portugal. There was some fighting and several persons were killed or wounded. The rest of the country is tranquil.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 17.—The steamship City of Baltimore and Manhattan have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, April 16.—Consols 93¼ for money; 94 3-16 for account American securities quiet; 6-20s, 1865, 87¾; 6-20s, 1867, 87¾. Stocks quiet; Erie 20¾; Illinois Central 113½; Great Western 36.

PARIS, April 16.—Bourse firm; rentes 74 francs 35 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 16.—Bonds firm.

HAVRE, April 16.—Cotton quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, April 16.—Petroleum quiet at 50½ francs.

ANTWERP, April 16.—Petroleum closed quiet at 50¾ francs.

It is said that the new reform movement in France, made under the sanction of the Emperor, is only a ruse, and that the Emperor will give to France a government combining features of the British and American representative systems. The senate will occupy a position similar to that of the House of Lords, with some resemblance to the American Senate, inasmuch as its members will not be hereditary legislators as in the British House of Lords. In the Senate, they will not be directly elected by the people of France, but will either be chosen directly by the Emperor or elected by persons appointed by him, and not by the people. The Emperor has wisely reserved to himself the right enjoyed by the British Crown, of adding to the Senate when deemed necessary by the Lower House will correspond exactly to the British House of Commons and to our House of Representatives, and emanating directly from the people, will have the right and power to make and repeal laws. The Senate will correspond exactly to the British House of Lords, and will be composed of the Princes of the Blood, the Archbishops and Bishops, the Marshals of France, and the Admirals of the Navy, and a number of Senators for life, appointed by the Emperor. The Senate will have the right to veto any law passed by the Lower House, but the latter will have the right to override the veto by a two-thirds majority. The Senate will also have the right to dissolve

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870.

THE Income Tax question will go to a Committee of Conference on the part of the two branches of Congress. It is hardly probable that the House of Representatives will agree to the continuance of the law even in a modified form. Public sentiment is earnestly opposed to it, and Members and Senators are flooded with petitions, memorials and letters in favor of the total discontinuance of the odious tax. The tenacity with which Secretary BOUTWELL and Commissioner DELANO adhere to it is injurious to Gen. GRANT'S administration among the people.

THE Montreal *Witness* says that there is a very general and strong opinion prevailing there that the rumors of a Fenian invasion are gotten up to throw dust in the eyes of the people and distract public attention from the Red River and Scott murder. Sir GEORGH CARTIER, who exercises control over the other members, is determined to allow no Canadian force to be sent to Red River. While the editor admits that this view may be correct, he yet approves of the calling out of the militia for drill in order to be prepared for any Fenian invasion that might occur.

THE demoralizing effect of the modern system of stock speculation, or "gambling," is again illustrated in the fate of Mr. RICHARD COX, who was committed in Philadelphia on charges of embezzlement made respectively by the Mahanoy Valley, the East Mahanoy, the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain and the Colebrookdale Railroad Companies, of all of which he was the Treasurer, and which are owned and controlled by the Reading Railroad Company. The embezzlements amount in the aggregate to $39,637 35. Mr. COX had been regarded as a man of probity and honor, but in an evil hour was induced to embark in stock speculations; at first he went "long" and subsequently "short," losing his previous gains and the large amount above indicated, besides being short in his accounts.

THE letter which Mr. CHASE addressed to the colored people of Cincinnati is generally regarded as doubtless it was intended, a Presidential bid, as small one perhaps, nevertheless a bid. Though addressed to the colored people, the author doubtless intended it should be read by the leaders of the Democracy, whose support he expects yet to win. The Chief Justice certainly has a right to be encouraged regarding the next trial for a nomination, since it is a fact that in the Convention which nominated SEYMOUR, but for a slight accident, mingled with a certain amount of treachery, he would have been the nominee. At the moment the choice fell on SEYMOUR he had in his pocket the speech he expected to pronounce on CHASE'S nomination. The modest and unambitious CHASE thinks it would be nothing but fair that SEYMOUR should yet have a chance to deliver the speech. It is for that, and not, on his own account, that he is angling for the Presidency from the Chief Justice's seat.

IN Washington questions concerning Canada are viewed solely with reference to annexation, which is regarded as simply "a question of time." It seems to be under active management, and an annexation convention has been called to meet at Niagara Falls on the 4th of July next. The notice is put forth by AMBROSE S. WILSON, LOUIS MONTAGUE, and CHARLES S. DONALDSON, signing themselves respectively President, Vice-President, and Secretary, at Washington, Quebec, and Toronto. One delegate from each Congressional district in the United States, and one delegate from each 100,000 inhabitants in all the British Provinces will compose the convention. The address says:

> At all times, during the war of independence and since, the people of the United States have been in favor of a union with Canada. The union would be a just and conspicuous national act, in all ages, been advantageous to the nations so united, and recently this principle has been extensively practised in Europe, with the general approval and the uniform advantage of the united nationalities.

Meanwhile the annexation feeling in Nova Scotia is lively and the movement rather formidable. The Montreal *Pays* in an article on the subject says:

> This discontent has intensified to the highest point, and we will not be astonished if the present revolt be the prelude of important events. Every one regards annexation as the only thing which can remove the distracted feeling which exists in the province, and put an end to the difficulties in which trade has been plunged for some years. An Annexation League has been formed, and each day increases its strength. We are persuaded that in a short time it will attain great results.

It is known that General GRANT has for a considerable time regarded the matter with great interest.

MANY years of exciting controversy do not commonly leave the minds of the antagonists in a condition of cool impartiality. By whatever motives patronage or protection may be prompted, one effect of patronage or protection is well known to be a kindly feeling towards its object—and dislike of an object is apt to increase with the duration of hostility or opposition. For these reasons it may be that neither the Republican nor the so-called Democrat is well qualified at present to exercise a strictly judicial spirit towards our colored fellow citizens. Some bias is certainly possible in each of these battle-scarred contestants, as the natural result of so prolonged and earnest a conflict, and hence where the new voters are concerned the interest that may sometimes attach to the judgment of the "impartial foreigner." In the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of the 16th inst., there is a brief account of the celebration of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment by the colored people of New York city. The Frenchman affirms that "notwithstanding the refusal of the Chiefs of the Metropolitan Police to furnish an escort,"

> The fete favored by magnificent weather, passed off in the greatest order, and it is just to say that, far from having the grotesque character which many persons anticipated, the dedicating of the processions having set out at nine o'clock from the Inter-section of Eighth street and Fifth avenue, with all soldiers and sailors at its head, all in full uniform, then a long succession of negroes, on foot, on horseback, in carriages superbly decorated and drawn each by four, eight, or twelve horses, not to mention the allegorical cars, in one of which were seen a hundred little colored girls, pupils of the public schools dressed in white and blue, and singing in intervals hymns admirable to the day, while in another car were seen a considerable number of aged people of both sexes, all eighty years old at least, former slaves, gathered from all parts of the Union for the occasion. Processions, we say, had something imposing, and could advantageously sustain comparison with the one organized every year in honor of the patron Saint of Ireland."

Another comment of the impartial foreigner is also worthy of attention. He says:

> "The crowd in the streets was great, and generally rather kindly disposed than hostile. Nevertheless we heard some grumblings proceed from groups of politicians, grumblings of which we presently had the explanation; they were directed against a banner bearing this inscription: 'Our vote will never be for sale.'

CONSIDERING how little care has been taken to educate men for the diplomatic service of the United States, it seems quite remarkable that our intercourse with foreign nations has been so creditably sustained. While for many years the Government at Washington was plainly indifferent, or, at least, careless, as to the ability and character of the men sent abroad to represent it in the lower diplomatic positions, it has always been careful in the selection of men to fill first class appointments. Thus, natural talents and good general attainments have supplied in some measure the place of special training, and, upon the whole, we have no reason to be ashamed of the manner in which our foreign relations have been maintained with the great powers, as they used to be denominated. In dispensing with a specially educated diplomatic service we have also been aided by our distance from the old world, by the shortness of our history and by the consequent simplicity of our international dependencies. Perhaps somewhat must also be allowed for a certain aptitude for diplomatic duties in the American character. Are we not warranted to assume something of the kind from the frequency with which Americans have been invited, or actually appointed to represent other nations as their foreign ministers? The instance of Mr. BURLINGAME is by no means the solitary example which its sometimes assumed to be. His appointment as the chief of the Chinese embassy to the Western Powers is hardly more curious or remarkable than the designation of Mr. SQUIRES by the Republic of Equador to represent it as Minister at the seat of government of the United States. He went to South America as American Minister near the Government which finally appointed him its representative in Washington. Our Secretary of State refused to recognize him in that character. More recently Mr. JOHN W. CALDWELL, an American citizen, has been nominated by the Bolivian Republic its Minister resident at the seat of government of the United States. He has not yet presented his credentials, and it is said that he has been semi officially informed that he had better not present them, as he cannot be received by this Government in the character of representative of another country. Mr. CALDWELL also holds the appointment to represent Bolivia at the Peace Conference inaugurated to settle the existing differences between South America and Spain. This being a special mission with a determinate and defined object, the Department of State will, it is believed, receive Mr. CALDWELL as Commissioner just as it received Mr. BURLINGAME when representing China for a specific purpose.

After all, it will be wise not to claim too much in favor of the instinctive ambassadorial qualifications of the American citizen on the ground of these extraordinary appointments. China made one of them, and South American republics made the other two, and inquiry would no doubt show that each of them originated in circumstances peculiar to the individual person, re-enforced by his connection with a powerful nation.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BOLTING.

Bolting is a modern term, used to describe the action of party men who do not abide the decision of the caucus or convention. The political signification of the word is new and special, but the political conduct which it describes presents no new phase in party politics. Nearly the entire membership of the old Federal party "bolted" that organization. The Congressional caucus nomination for the Presidency, in 1824, was "bolted" by four-fifths of the people. The Whig party was "bolted" out of existence in a single year, and replaced by the Republican party. The Democratic nomination in 1860 was "bolted," and that party has never recovered, and never will recover from the consequences of that "bolt." Every party in existence, or that has had existence, has experienced the "bolt," and it has extended to nominations for every office, from that of President of the United States to that of township constable.

There is a philosophy in "bolting." Politically speaking, the springs of action with individuals may be self interest, disappointed ambition, or something worse. But masses of people are not moved by bad motives. What we call public opinion is a sentiment or judgment common to large numbers, with nothing individual about it. It results from general discussion and reflection; from the comparison of many opinions, by many individuals, and the adoption of what may appear to be sound and good, however suggested or evolved. Generally slow in formation and proceeding on solid grounds, it loses as it advances, whatever of the character of personality it originally had and, becomes as abstract as the written law. This sort of public opinion is necessarily always honest, and is aptly and truly described by the maxim, "*Vox populi est vox Dei.*"

In matters of politics and political management "bolting" is only a form of expression of public opinion. It is the great remedy for the correction of political abuses, just as in matters ecclesiastical it has been and still is the great agency by which reforms have been and are being accomplished. People do not bolt what is pure and good either in politics or church. In this age of the world, and especially in this country, the degenerate party in politics and the degenerate church cannot long, by means of political or ecclesiastical excommunication, shield themselves from the purifying influences of the "bolt." But the "bolt" is rare and exceptional, for the reason that the operation of the causes which sometimes produce it generally results in the reformation of the abuses complained of. Cure a diseased limb if you can (and most diseases, human and political, are curable). If you cannot, and there be danger that the disease may spread and involve other parts of the body, cut it off. Politically speaking, the "bolt" combines the resources both of medicine and surgery.

A word to Republicans. The principles which constitute the platform of our party are founded on justice and the equality of political rights. They have been adopted and are now embraced by a majority of the people of the United States. We do not doubt that they will endure as long as free government itself endures. The party, too, represents the intelligence, honesty and patriotism of the country. Its record is glorious and imperishable. The public men who have represented the Republican party for the last ten years, have had, with few exceptions, the public confidence and deserved it. In no age of the world, in no country, has statesmanship been put to severer trial than during the last ten years in this country. In no age of the world, in no country has it accomplished more in the permanent interests of freedom and human rights. But our noble ship, tossed by a thousand tempests, has returned to port much out of repair. Her machinery, long on the strain, has become weakened; and she has shipped too many seamen who do not serve for love of country. She wants more propelling power and better direction. She wants a better crew. The National Administration has the public confidence, so has the State Administration. But another General Assembly as bad as any of those of '67, '68, '69 or '70 will place our party in a minority in Pennsylvania. We want radical reforms which can be accomplished only by a Constitutional Convention. But for the present, we want better men in office, and a better mode of selecting them as candidates. If a nomination has been bought or secured by trickery and fraud, let it be repudiated and exposed. The pretended Republican who stuffs ballot-boxes at primary meetings—who packs conventions with delegates not elected—who counts candidates into nomination by false marks, who buys votes for ready cash, etc., however zealous, vigilant and active in the campaign, is not wanted in the Republican ranks. Every successful party, however, has many such. Having no honesty themselves, they do not believe in public virtue. What honest people call dishonesty, fraud and forgery, they call political "management," "shrewdness," "wire pulling," "slate making," "putting through," etc. Of course the politician of this class always claims to be *extremely radical*, acting on the principle of the man who, conscious of his own shortcoming in the way of honesty, makes up for the deficiency by very loud professions of it.

We call on the Republican masses to come out in their power and make their own nominations. Come out and put to flight the vultures who are preying on the living body of your party. Reform the organization, and take it into your own hands while it has life and vigor. Use medicine while medicine has virtue; and resort to surgery only as a last resource. We have had warning, and it will be wise to heed it. Today there is a cloud in the political heavens, not larger than a man's hand; tomorrow we may hear the muttering of distant thunder. To-day the cry is, Republicans to the rescue of your organization. To-morrow it may be, "To your tents, O Israel." Do not wait until the hand is seen writing on the wall, we shudder to say what. "Bolt" all and every "political manager," "manipulator" and "wire puller." Restore something of the political integrity which made LINCOLN President, and which his death hallowed. Give General GRANT the moral and political support of fit nominations, honestly made and willingly and zealously ratified by the people. This done and continued, we will carry victory on our standards down to the end of the century.

MANY people have been at a loss to account for the fact that Mr. PECK, Republican, was elected to Congress in the Tenth District of Ohio, to succeed Mr. HOAR, who was a Democrat—and that, too, by a majority so large as 2,700. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* accounts for the result as follows:

> How was this produced? Mr. Hill was an able and popular Democrat. No objection personally was urged against him on any hand. But in the Congressional Convention by which he was nominated the Williams county delegation insisted that a resolution declaring directly for repudiation of the bonded debt should be passed.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has voted not to increase the length of the legislative term. Judging matters from an "inside view," with singular frankness the majority voted that one year was enough. Had as they were they did not have the courage to make things worse. Give our legislators a two ten years chance, and do you think they would "throw it over their shoulder?"

IT is suggested that there ought to be no objection made to the petition of Cyrus W. Field for a land grant to lay a cable from the Pacific Coast to China, provided the grant shall consist of alternate sections of land on each side of the cable, from low-water mark at each end, where such grant does not disturb any actual settler.

WALTER BROWN, the champion oarsman, has been appointed instructor of rowing at the Naval School at Annapolis. We fear for the youngsters that will be brought in contact with him.

CANADIAN EXCITEMENTS.

The Fenians on the Border—The Winnepegs and Opposing Expedition.

Our neighbors of the Canadian Dominion appear to have sufficient at the present moment, to stir up their patriotism and infuse spirit into their flagging energies. The usual annual farce attending fears of a Fenian invasion has prompted the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the rushing of troops to defend the "sacred soil" and Quebec and Montreal are resonant with the din and clatter usually accompanying the "pomp and circumstance of war." This appears to us, of Yankee-land, sufficiently ridiculous who know something of the bravado and bombastic pretensions of the Fenian leaders whose efforts, heretofore, have resulted in nothing but failure and ignominious defeat. The zeal of these Fenian patriots is worthy of some admiration, but it so far outstrips discretion as to leave a painful impression on the mind while admiring their persistence—unity of action, that essential element of success, is wholly wanting among them. Their Congress at Chicago has adjourned without having accomplished a single measure worthy of note. General O'Neill has undertaken to be the Moses of his nation, and, having discarded the motto of "Ireland for the Irish," now cries for "Canada for the Irish." With a confidence, perhaps, attributable to the enthusiasm of his race, and their individual combativeness, he has called an "opposition" Congress to meet in New York today, and proposes to make a descent on Canada on or before the first of next month. And marvelously sanguine, without a dollar at present in the Fenian treasury, he hopes to obtain sufficient funds at this meeting of the New York Fenian Congress to urge a successful war against a powerful nation—and this in the face of a waning interest in the Fenian cause, which easily is proven by the fact that during the month of March last year the receipts amounted to $18,837 01, including $2,419 39 balance from the previous February, while the receipts for the same month this year do not amount to as many cents! So much for the over-sanguineness of our Irish friends and the timidity and fear of Yankee antagonism and interference of our Canadian neighbors!

The Winnepeg insurrection is another source of trouble to the Canadian authorities. The various heads of the militia were in consultation during the past week in reference to the Red River expedition. It is said that this expedition will consist of 300 regulars and 700 Canadian volunteers, with a steel battery, while others assert that it has been deemed advisable to make the expedition 2,000 strong. The volunteers will probably number 1,400 picked men from the rural battalions; while the various Indian tribes in Canada have volunteered their assistance, the Six Nations having proffered 800 braves. Four different routes were discussed, but it is understood that the Hudson Bay Company's line has been chosen. Leaving Toronto the troops will proceed by the Northern Railway to Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, whence they will be conveyed in steamers to Fort Williams. In order to reach Lake Superior they will, of course, be compelled to pass through Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which runs through American territory, and as it is but a mere lock it is not expected that any objection will be offered to their passage through it by the American Government.

OUR LAND SUBSIDIES.

190,000,000 Acres and $61,000,000 Bonds Already Given.

The growing indisposition, not to say settled determination, to make no more land grants to railroads or other corporations, is the natural result of the recklessness with which the gift business has been overdone. The number of acres given already is 190,000,000. The total amount of Government bonds loaned to railways is sixty-one millions; the Union and Central Pacific receiving five-sixths. The Kansas Pacific Road has been voted more than six and a quarter millions. Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Lands, says that it will cost $57,000,000 to build and equip the North Pacific Railroad, which has already been voted 25,500 acres of land per mile. The western end of this road has been anticipated by the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad of Minnesota, which is built with much capital, at a cost of $30,000 a mile, and is endowed with twelve sections of State land for each mile. We have given away to railroads and wagon-roads more land than would make all Great Britain added to all France; and a good deal of this land is richer and more valuable than the original land of either country. Mr. Wilson, therefore, in the strongest manner, discourages any more land grants or credits. He says:

> "The time for such extraordinary subventions has passed. The pressure of public necessity is ample reason for the assistance already bestowed, but the benefits realized have been accompanied by some countervailing evils, among which the erection of enormous landed monopolies stands prominent. The necessity for railroad endowments by the government, either in land or money, is no longer a rule. The great object of Pacific Railway extension, speedy communication across the continent, has been secured. The resources already developed by the completion of the initial enterprise, and others already undertaken, are ample to complete the work as rapidly as the best interests of the country demand. It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that no further grants for internal improvements in the public domain be made, and in cases of grants already made of a similar character, and in that case, instead of patenting the land to the corporations, the title shall be guaranteed to the beneficiary by the grocess of the sale of such lands as the railways is constructed."

The Death Penalty.

M. Jules Simon, in a recent speech delivered before the French Corps Legislatif, gives some striking statistics which afford a strong argument in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. He said, that prior to 1789 there were in England 240 crimes called capital. Now there are only two: treason and murder. Still cases of crime of every kind have diminished in number. In France corresponding results have been observed. But the most striking facts cited were from the experience of some of the smaller States of Europe, in which capital punishment has been wholly abolished. In the Grand Duchy of Weimar, the death penalty was abolished in 1848, but re-established in 1856. In 1862, on a proposition to abolish it again, a deputy in the Diet declared that between 1849 and 1857, when there was no death penalty, only two murders were committed, and after that they increased tenfold. So it was again abolished, and remains so. In Belgium, where the death penalty is virtually abolished, crime has greatly diminished. In the provinces of Liege, Limbourg and Luxembourg, there has not been an execution since 1830, and the accusations of murder are very rare; for example, between 1832 and 1856, there was one at Brussels, in a population of 125,000; one at Ghent, in a population of 86,000, and one at Liege, in a population of 66,000. The inference to be drawn from the facts stated by Mr. Simon is that crime is checked by the certainty of punishment, and not by its severity, criminals relying upon the sympathy of jurors and the possibility of pardon from merciful rulers in cases of capital punishment, while a wholesome dread of punishment by imprisonment, which is more certain to follow crime, is calculated to deter them from its commission.

WHEREVER the Methodist church has, through its deliberative councils, expressed itself at all on the subject, it has uniformly demonstrated that it is a true friend of the common schools, and fully comprehends the danger that threatens them. The following resolutions recently passed by the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are a fair exponent of the doctrines everywhere proclaimed by that church on the subject to which we allude:

> WHEREAS, The great political and educational principles fundamental to American laws and institutions are endangered by organized conspiracies against them and by the wrongful though legalized appropriation of moneys received from taxation to sectarian purposes; be it
>
> *Resolved*, That we emphatically protest against the maintenance, in part or in the whole, of denominational schools and institutions by appropriation from legislative or municipal bodies, as unjust in principle, inimical to the public welfare, and antagonistic to true Republican policy.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company, it is reported, will soon abandon the New York and San Francisco, via Panama lines, for the reason that they will no longer pay. They say that the restrictive freight rates demanded by the Panama Railroad Company, and the completion of the Pacific Railroad, have ruined the business of traveling and sending freights by way of the Isthmus. So this immense institution which paid eight millions of dollars to its stockholders and built twelve million dollars worth of ships since 1856, is toppling to its fall. The Company are now endeavoring to secure from Congress a grant of double their present subsidy between San Francisco, China and Japan, on condition that they double the service.

THE Jewish Passover commenced last Friday evening at sunset, and will continue until the morning of the 23st. It is the most ancient of all the feasts, being instituted by Moses, the law giver, in commemoration of the fact that while the Destroying Angel was passing over the land of Egypt, for the destruction of the first born, he spared the children of the Israelites.

SUFFERERS FROM PAIN OCCASIONED BY

CORNS AND BUNIONS,

DO NOT FAIL TO USE

Peterson's Ointment.

IT RELIEVES THE PAIN PROMPTLY AND RADICALLY CURES THESE PESTS OF THE FEET.

It is confidently recommended. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Address the Proprietors,

ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,

44 Sixth St., formerly St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants

CHANDELIERS,

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FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Course of Secretary Boutwell.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The COMMERCIAL, ever true to the best interests of the people and country, has on all proper occasions expressed its dissatisfaction with this anti-American anomaly. It is passing strange that Mr. Boutwell should adhere with so much tenacity to a measure which has met with so much opprobrium and is so heartily detested by the great mass of the people. If petitions retain any of their suppose efficacy, and Congressmen are faithful to their constituents, they will resist anything like *bullying* on the part of the Secresary, and stand up bold, fearless and independent in their antagonism to a principle that all writers on political economy have denounced as odious, demoralizing and unequal.

The President and General Schenck exhibit much moresagacity on this question than does the Secretary. What if the next Congress should be lost to the Republicans, where then would the Secretary find power to carry out his ideas in regard to the national finances?

Is it not better now to bend a little to the urgent demands of the people and thus retain control of the future? HISTORICUS.

THE CONGESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Hon. J. P. Penney.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the time for the holding of our nominating convention is rapidly approaching, it becomes important for public information to know certainly who are to be competitors for nomination to Congress for the Pittsburgh District. It is well known in the city that efforts have been made to induce the gentleman above named to submit his name for that position, but it is understood that he has consented so to do. I would suggest, however, that if this understanding be correct, it should be made publicly known; and I therefore, through the medium of your valuable and influential paper, call upon Mr. Penney to announce his intentions in this respect. X.X.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The eyes of Delaware are now fixed on the colored vote and the whipping post. The "general intelligence" of that state have recently resolved that they do not desire to abandon a system which has conduced to their happiness in the past, and that they will not associate with the African race in the future. If the last resolve had been practised years ago, there would not now be so many colored men in Delaware to redeem that State, at the next election, from the antediluvians who have controlled it.

One of the leading fashionable ladies of Rome has suddenly quitted that city and betaken herself to Naples. The Roman gossips are laughing over the cause of her flight, which was nonchalantly at the dropping of one of her beautifully arched eyebrows into her cup as she sat proudly in a prominent position at a concert. Her teeth and other "fixings" she took with her; but so disgusted is she with the "unnaturals" that she has thrown them away, and now her former friends scarcely know her, so great is the transformation.

The San Francisco Chinese have been celebrating their annual Feast of the Dead. All sorts of eatables were taken to the cemeteries and spread on the graves, after which the survivors ate them.

Kidd's buried treasure is reported to have been found again, this time on Staten Island. The discovery was made by a citizen of Rossville while digging in his garden on Sunday last. Quite a quantity of gold, silver and copper coin, rusty and worn, was unearthed. Several specimens have been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution for the investigation of experts, and an opinion upon their character is eagerly looked for.

A singular fancy has come upon the Kaffirs near Cape Town. When the Great Eastern arrived at Table Bay thousands of them left their employers without notice, in some cases abandoning large arrears of wages. They imagined that the "big ship" had come out to carry them away to forced labor in England, and could not be dissuaded of this infatuation.

A little girl in a Western town, after studying for some time a picture of the Magdalen reclining on her face and weeping, suddenly turned to her mother and exclaimed: "Mamma, I know why Mrs. Magdalen is crying. It is because Mr. Magdalen does not buy her clothes enough."

"The Press" was the subject of the lecture by Senator Revels in Philadelphia Tuesday evening. Of him the *Post* says: In conversation he is easy, pleasant and fluent, speaking without affection and assuming no airs or attitudes because of the honorable prominence his official position and talents have given him. As an orator he is not impressive, and his few gesticulations are accompanied by an inelegance that he should study to correct. His voice is full, strong, and pleasant. His delivery is earnest and emphatic, though he possesses none of the charms of elocution, and detracts much from the force of his matter by the numerous faults of his style of delivering it. His pauses are frequently painful to those who are accustomed to sit under such finished orators as those who have preceded him in the Star Lectures, and his emphasis very often, by misdirection, destroys the effect of his sentences. But these are acquirements which will come to Mr. Revels by experience, contact, and study. He possesses the ability to make a fine impression because, as his effort of last night demonstrates, and if he will pay some attention to elocution, he will become a finished and impressive speaker.

A moral elephant has two hundred rifle balls inside his skin, put there at odd times to curb his hot temper, yet is able to shamble off at a gait that forces his moral hand wagon horses into a trot, and distresses the moral camel.

It transpires to-day that the steamer Idaho, when she fell in with the disabled city of Brussels, brought a letter from Captain Gardiner, a passenger on board, in which he states that the vessel was all right, though he did not think she would reach Liverpool much before the first of May. It is also stated that the passengers on the Brussels were offered to be taken back to New York by the Idaho, but not one of them would accept the invitation, thus showing that they had no fears for their safety.

The receipts from customs for the week ending April 9, are as follows: Boston, $351,724 92; New York, $3,836,880 62; Philadelphia, $163,8834; Baltimore, $236,777 19; New Orleans, $151,684 93; total, $4,676,667 28. Philadelphia continues to figure lowest on the list, without any disposition to have it otherwise.

It is asserted in the Irish papers that the Force bill passed by the British Parliament will have the effect of increasing the emigration from Ireland to this country, which has been steadily on the decline for some years back. This coercive measure of England will doubtless give the Irish begins an impetus which may again vie with German emigration in numeral extent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN GILLESPIE,

CHIMNEY SWEEP.

All Orders left at Postoffice Box No. 175, or at No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, between Liberty and Smithfield streets, will meet with prompt attention.

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.

Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attack their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

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INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

English Translations of accredited Romish Authors. Prepaid by mail, 50 cents. Address

THE COURIER,

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Specie Payment Resumed at Last.

From and after this date the firm of

H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.,

of West Overton, Westmoreland county, engaged in General Merchandising, will pay to their patrons, who buy for cash, SILVER IN CHANGE FOR OUR CURRENCY PAYMENTS.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine their unrivaled assortment and general variety of Stock, which we venture to say cannot be excelled in any market, either for Superiority, Quality or Lowness of Price. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

FREE LUNCH

AT THE OPENING OF

WALTER'S RESTAURANT,

No. 4 SIXTH AVENUE,

MONDAY, April 18, 1870.

E. KRUGH.....W. MEYER.
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KRUGH, MEYER & CO.,

Successors to Floersheim & Ehrlich,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT AND DRY SMOKING TOBACCO,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May, to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

New Dress Goods

JUST OPENED,

AND FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES

BY

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Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

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ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods,

BOUGHT SINCE THE

Great Decline in Prices,

JUST OPENED.

EXTRA BARGAINS OFFERED IN

LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S

COTTON STOCKINGS.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, RIBBONS AND SASHES, TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.

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LARGELY SUPPLIED WITH

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Merchants and Dealers Supplied at Eastern Prices, at

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WOOD STREET,

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Wholesale Dealers

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OF

DRY GOODS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE

New Stock,

BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
New German Dress Goods,
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New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,

Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths and
Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
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OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for

BUYING GOODS,

We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING, 1870.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

DRESS GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FULL LINE OF

Housekeeping Goods,
Table Damasks,
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French Doylies,
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Towels, &c., &c.,

ALL AT

Reduced Rates.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES,

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City Made Goods

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OUR OWN MAKE

Men's, Boys' and Youths'.

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Women's, Misses' and Children's

BOYS' YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

Balmorals and Brogans

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

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NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,

With Patent Cold Air Box,

The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.

Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.

BISSELL & CO.,

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The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove

DUQUESNE,

Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best satisfaction of any Stove ever made.

It has a PATENT HAILED ASH PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.

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For sale by Bellmer & Bro., No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hammer, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lacock & Hawkins, No. 28 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 221 Ohio street, Allegheny. 11

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STEAM ENGINES,

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STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

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Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies.

A constant Supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.

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Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,

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Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

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SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.

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Special attention paid to the Fitting Out and Repairing of OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES and MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY. Agents for A. B. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS. These Pumps are made in every possible variety and suitable for every purpose to which Steam Power can be applied.

Also, BLOWERS for Oil Refineries and other purposes.

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Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.

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426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
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BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

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Office and Warehouse corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

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Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
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OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
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OLD BONDS,
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tual Railroad of Iowa at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
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LLEGHENY COUNTY
REGISTERED BONDS,
ing THREE TO FIVE YEARS to run from
, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and
rtain Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., pay-
semi-annually, free from State and county tax-
ese Bonds are confidently recommended as a
class security, the object for which they are
d having the hearty support of the people.
r sale at
IRA B. McVAY & CO'S.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 16, 1870.

Nothing has occurred during the week to disturb the easy working of the local money market. Borrowers have been liberally supplied at the banks where they keep their accounts, and private capitalists have been letting out sums on various securities at lower rates are customary at this point. There is in y for good paper on the outside market, brokers are scarce of the acceptable kind, find that little disposition is shown to take nd rate paper even at the lowest rates.

Extra rates do not tempt the per into extra risks. Borrowers, however, who have an established reputation for prudence have little trouble in getting all the counts they need. There was more activity cal securities during the week. Money plentiful causes a demand for our dividend stocks, and prices are pretty well maintained.

We notice the banking firm of Ira B. McVay & are offering the new county bonds. This ue has been selected to place these prime bonds, and the manner in which we are quoting investors will not be slow in taking them, y bear seven per cent. interest, and are lieto establish a work house and asylum.

Government bonds were higher and in demand in the New York market.

The gold market continues firm, though especially active. The price opened at 113¾, off to 113¾, and recovered to 113¾. The demand for gold at London is quite spirited, with further effect of the increasing activity in ey there, and helps to sustain the premi-

Among the foreign bankers the tone on is generally "bullish," apparently upon basis that the balance of exchange is ly, for the next few weeks, to run somewhat against us, and that with money here and active at London, the export of rities is not likely to prove liberal.

The stock market shows decidedly more sy and buoyancy. The current and prosive case of the money market is steadily ngthening the "bull" element, and outside ators appear more disposed to take hold a for a rise. The chief activity is in New s Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, New ey Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne ks, especially Merchants' Union, show more interest. The reduction in the Gold aimed by the fact that the Legislature of yland has granted a new charter to the Union Railroad Company, which is to ted to connect the Canton Water Front with depot of the Northern Central Railroad, hich concentrate the Baltimore and Ohio the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltiroad. The Union road is to be about miles in length, and we understand the ns for its construction are already pledged. the transit by horse power through Baltiwill be avoided, the Philadelphia, Wilgton and Baltimore Railroad having to use this road, which passes round the city, with their steampower, thereby saving, e matter of time, about thirty minutes between Philadelphia and Washington. This road will bring the Canton property in direct connection with the roads that come in on the western side of Baltimore.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Bullo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows prices of Railway shares, Gold, etc., at the ous sessions of the New York Boards during the week:

April 16, 1870.	12 30	11 30	12 25	1 30	3 30
	M.	M.	M.	M.	P. M.
York Central	93	193½	192¾	192¾	193¼
Jersey Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
	25	25	25	25	25
en	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
ific	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
gan Central	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
gan Southern	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
ois Central	130	130	130	130	130
eland and Pittsburgh	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
go and Northwestern	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	74¾
	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Island	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
		73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
preferred		73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
ky and Chicago		20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
o and Wabash pref		74	74	74	74
Wayne		100	100	100	100
go and Alton		111¾		111¾	
and Mississippi		29¾		29¾	
go Telegraph		32¾		32¾	
ic Mail		35¾		35¾	
s Express		62¾		61	
ta & Co. Express		100		100	
ican M. U. Ex		38		38	
Express	123½	123¼	123½	123½	123½
dividend.					

ames W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth ue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United s Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, ead, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous ks. Having representation in the New York Boards every day while in session, the bases and sells on commission any stocks e regular lists on the same terms as the York brokers. Government, Gold and ay Stocks purchased for customers on usual margin.

DUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, April 16, 1870. }

SINESS—We have nothing that is very or interesting to our readers. The firmand activity that has ruled the market me days has been continued. In regard ices we have no particular changes to Previous quotations were steadily tained. Our river continues in good able order with liberal shipments to points. The boats on the slack-water all the business they can manage. Grain, rm with a liberal demand for most deions; the receipts being light the confor of holders was increased. Wheatd, buyers being unwilling to pay extra ; the stock to operate with was light. and provisions very firm; the week's s have been large, we have reported for a time; the stock is being daily reduced, will soon need replenishing. Flour—we report a good trade demand at prices that current for some days. The fact is the edition among dealers have kept prices to a very low figure. The receipts were Groceries—A fair amount of activity exceptional orders from the country are coming in; activity was the leading fea-

The fact is the list of prices at which rices are being disposed of, has attracted attention of purchasers who formerly east. They have discovered that both and money can be saved by making their asses here. The following are the sale rates unless otherwise noted.

LE BUTTER—Market inactive with an ional sale at 36@37c ₱ gallon.

ES—The market has undergone no quotchange, with a fair stock on hand. Sales made as follows: Pearls Ash, common, @ 6¼c; Pearls 9@9½c; Pots 7¾@7½c ₱ ₱. LEES—We can report a fair demand. The es are increasing. Shipments our last 306 bbls. ere received; sales of choice descriptions 100@4 25, fair to medium $3@3 50; mixed 2@2 75 ₱ barrel.

ON—steady but not active; prices have gone no change; sales No. 2 at 15½c; No. 3, $4 50; No. 4at $5 00. Sales of carcoons 60@62 ₱ doz. Dealers are supplied.

WHEAT FLOUR—The market is very rth scarcely any inquiry; small sales at

NS—Very dull. The supply exceeds the d; sales were reported at $1 75@2 00 ₱

TER—The market continues dull, the supply largely in excess of the demand. ers are getting anxious to realize, There- by rail or water, over 33 packages, on lots are very dull and difficult to sales of choice at 28@30c ₱ ₱.

ESE—Market quiet, supply fully up the demand. Sales Western Reserve at Reserve 15@16c; Factory Ohio 16@18c alem Ohio, 17@17½c; New York do 18c; er 18@19½c; Limburger 16@17c ₱ ₱; New 17@18c ₱ ₱.

ED FRUIT—The demand is still confined ively to the wants of the retail dealers. ative feeling has ceased to exist, and e only purchases found are where liberal ements are extended. It takes the very st dried apples to command the outside

Rice, 12@12½c for Carolina, 10@10½c for Louisiana.

Molasses—Sales of 100 bbls Cuba at 35c; 50 bbls Sugar House at 40c; 50 bbls Syrup at 60c; 50 bbls New Orleans at 70c.

Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 12½c; A, 12c; Extra C, 11½c; off coffee 12@12½c; extra C 11½@ 11¾c; New Orleans choice 12@12½c; prime 11½@ 11¾c; fair, 11c; Cuba, prime, 11½c; good 10½c ₱ ₱.

Molasses—Market quiet and we are quoting Rico, 60c.

Teas—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@ 1 60; Gunpowder $1 10, $1 50 and $1 90; Imperial $1 00, $1 60 and $2 00; Oolong 85c, $1 25 and $1 45; Sun Chong 80c, $1 25 and $1 45.

Starch—Sales of Pearl at 8½c; Salin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 12c.

Syrups—Leverings 60c; honey drips 70c; best white drips, 80c; silver drips, 90c; perfection 80c.

Candles—Mould 12c; Star 20c ₱ ₱.

Lard—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported regular sales by the car load at $1 80@1 85 ₱ keg.

Concentrated Lye—$8 ₱ case.

Fruits—New layer raisins $4 75 ₱ box; prunes 14c; currants, under Italian 14c.

Spices—Cassia 60c; cloves 60c, grain pepper 20c; allspice 18c; ginger 18c; nutmegs $1 60.

Bar Lead—10½c; shot $2 75 ₱ bag.

Bacon—Market steady. The market was a firm one, with an active inquiry for home use. Prices are tending upward. The current rates are as follows: Sides ribbed 16c; clear sides 16½@17c; shoulders plain 12½@13c; S. C. hams 19½@19¾c; breakfast bacon, clear, 17½c.

Mess Pork—Firm, with sales at $20 00.

Lard Oil—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 30.

Dried Beef—S. C. at 20c.

Lard—In fair request; packed in kegs 17½c; in buckets 17½c.

Beef Tongues—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

Hog Tongues—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

Onions—The market continues dull, with no change. In the absence of sales we quote Ohio at $4@5 00; small lots $5 50 to $6 00 asked.

Seeds—There has been no change in timothy or clover seed. Regular sales clover at $10 00 ₱ bush, and timothy at $6 00, with an active demand. Onion sets are in common $4 00 ₱ bush, and prime at $6 ₱ bush. Seed potatoes in good demand; Peerless (Philadelphia) at $1 75@1 75 ₱ bush. Flax seed in moderate inquiry at $1 70@1 75 ₱ bush. Millfeed in good demand; sales of fancy brands White Wheat $1 00@1 10 ₱ bush; Ramsdell do $2 50 ₱ bushel, Brandywine (Coleman) bolted $2 25, and Kentucky blue grass $4 75 ₱ bushel.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 16, 1870. }

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions, and a comparison with previous years:

	Receipts Crude per river & R.	Exports Crude per river & R.	Exports Crude per C. R. R.	Exports Crude per V. R. R.
Monday, April 11	2,709	1,161		1,530
Tuesday, April 12	11,250	1,344		540
Wednesday, April 13	7,228	293		742
Thursday, April 14	3,883			
Friday, April 15	5,817	1,571		2,857
Saturday, April 16	2,393			1,667
Total for week	38,400	2,973		7,345
Since Jan. 1	240,037	28,998		74,778
To April 16	246,443	31,976		82,116
Same time 1869	211,195	19,618		72,102
Same time 1868	294,578	10,713		68,805

BUSINESS.

The market for some time past has been difficult to quote correctly, owing to the unsettled condition of the market and the irregularit of prices for a period of three months the value of crude oil was comparatively unc rtain. The sales were restricted to the actual wants of consumers. The fine stage of water in the Allegheny River increased the receipts of bulk oil very materially; still, notwithstanding this, holders have refused to put crude oil down to buyers' figures, and have sold. The result was the sales for a long period have been unusually light for the season.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	13,597	38,400

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years were as follows:

From January 1st to April 16, 1870	248,443
Same time 1869	211,195
Same time 1868	294,578
Same time 1867	274,995
Same time 1866	246,395
Same time 1865	60,220

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,501	2,973
Allegheny Valley Railroad	4,597	7,443
Total	6,111	10,321

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	19,618	31,976
Per Allegheny Valley R. R	72,102	82,116
Total	91,720	114,092

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	16,000	13,200
Refined, bbls	4,500	11,000
Total	20,600	24,200

CRUDE.

The market on Saturday was a quiet one. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Sales of 2 barges were reported at 11c. Later in the day no sellers could be found at that figure. Sales 1,000 bbls at Parker's Landing, April and May and June at 11c; May and June was held at 11¼@ 11½c; B. O. all year 14c.

REFINED.

The market was firmer. Buyers, however, were shy and not disposed to operate. We could not learn of a single operation. Quotations: April 25c; May 25½c bid; June 26@26½c; July and August 27c; September 27½c; last half May and June 26½c; B. O. all the year 30c.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined at 50½ francs.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 16.—The adjournment of 'Change over Good Friday almost closed the market. A few of the trade were operating, however, and a small business was completed. The sales for delivery embrace 15,000 bbls refined standard white sold at 26c; 1,000 bbls do for July, and 1,000 for August, at rates at 27½c. Beyond this there were no quotations given.

OIL CITY, April 16.—Market opened firm with sellers for the lightest oil at $1 15@1 20; for a shade better on the lower creek, Oil City delivery nominal at $1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Market quiet; prime light straw to white, 26½; standard white, 25½c; crude, 13½c.

SHAMBURG, April 16.—Market quiet and unchanged at 14 00 on cars; at wells $3 70@3 80.

HOTSEVILLE, April 16.—Market quiet, offering $4 15; selling at same.

TITUSVILLE, April 16.—Market quiet at $4 00 @4 05 on upper creek.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1:15 P. M.—Market dull; prices nominal at 14½@26c.

NEW YORK, April 16, 2:00 P. M.—Market dull; prices nominal at 14½@26c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 16, 12 M.—Market weak and lower at nominal quotations; $3 90 on upper creek, and $4 05@4 10 on lower creek; more sellers than buyers; demand for future delivery very light.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Market quiet and scarce; opened firm; we quote nominally crude on the spot at 14@14½c; refined 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Market quiet and steady; nothing doing. April 25½@25¾c; May 25½@25¾c; June 26@26½c; July 26½@27c; crude 14@ 14½c.

OIL CITY, PA., April 16.—Market very dull; $4 05 to three here.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 5:00 P. M.—Spot 25½@25¾c; April 25½@25¾c; May 25½@25¾c; June 26c bid; July 26½c bid; nothing doing in futures; crude nominal at 14½c.

NEW YORK, April 16, 2 P. M.—Market closed dull and quiet; nothing doing; tendency downward; prices remain unchanged from morning quotations; sales of crude 10,000 bbls.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

RAILROAD.	RIVER.
Lockhart, Y & co., 1,363	G. E. Palmer, 25
Fisher Bros	245 Jas. Mawhinney
Yenis Oil works	102 John Marshall
A. B. Mills	85 T. Bir & Co
T. Bir & Co	80
James Wilkins	80 Total
S. L. Goodwin	80
Wm. McCutcheon	80
Total	2,185

Oil Receipts per A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Y & co., 1,363 bbls crude to Brilliant Oil Works; L. Young, 240 do do to Fisher Bros; Waring & King, 192 do do to Vesta Oil Works; W Bartle, 80 do do to A B Mills; T M Perry, 80 do do to D Bir & co; Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum Co, 80 do do to James Wilkins; J B Ramsey, 80 do do to E L Gardiner; E H Rollins & Co do do to W Mitchell & Co; Keystone Oil works 80 bbls benzine.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, J. S & Co., 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

H Kier & Co., 157 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Company, 166 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined ..... 523 bbls

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 16, 1870. }

Before introducing the market for live stock this week, it may be found interesting to our readers to give a few observations on the great and growing stock trade of Pittsburgh and its extensive drove yards, situated in the East Liberty district of the consolidated city. The grounds consist of about one hundred acres, and are owned by the Central Railroad Company, fifty acres of which is under sheds and enclosures for live stock, and stalls and stabling for horses. Every season witnesses new additions for the accommodation of stock, such as pens, stalls and platforms. The park is laid out in squares, with streets and avenues; those running to the sheep and hog pens have board pavements, and those to the cattle pens and horses are macadamized. The estimated length of these streets and avenues is in all some thirty miles. There are forty-five sheep pens, about an equal number for the hogs, about sixty for cattle, and a large barn stable for horses, and a number of corrals for horses, cattle and sheep. The whole has a capacity to accommodate 25,000 head of live stock, and stalls and stabling for 400 head of horses. Each of the sections for cattle, sheep and hogs have separate weigh scales, surrounded by pens, into which the stock is driven and enclosed while weighing. The price of the stock is usually sold by weight.

The present is also against fire are of the most complete description. Hose and hose and pipe are placed at convenient distances on each thoroughfare. The supply of water for the yards is furnished by an artesian well six hundred feet deep, which is emptied into or renovated by six large tanks, eighteen feet high, which rise to an altitude of sixty feet, and is carried with great force and pressure through every part of the Park, in quantities more than sufficient to supply the 25,000 live stock, and for all other purposes, such as washing out, and thoroughly cleansing the avenues, streets and pens, which is done every week.

A large four-storied hotel fronts on Penn avenue. It is fitted up with all the improvements of a first-class house. This hotel is for the accommodation of the dealers who come in attending this market, and *en route* with their stock for Eastern markets.

The Drove Yard was established only six years ago, since which time many additions and improvements have been made, and during this year many new pens will be erected, and another artesian well, which has been in course of boring for some time past, will be completed. Mr. C. H. Keenon is the able superintendent, who can be found at the principal office during all business hours. On the principal avenue, Fifth, there are two telegraph companies have their offices, near the offices of the principal commission merchants and drovers, Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, H. G. Imhoff, Orr & Williams, Smith & Hine, Hedges & Taylor, Gilchrist & Co., Voetter & Brainard, Hazlewood & Blackstock, and Wilson & Hartz, all doing a large business. Each of these firms has their own pens, as well as accommodations in the office room. Stock Yard is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the country. Pittsburgh has peculiar advantages as a stock market, situated as it is in the centre of a region, between the fertile fields of the great West and the Eastern markets. All stock is unloaded and fed here, and drovers from all parts of the country seeking the Western States, dispose of their stock in the Pittsburgh market. Owing to the rapid transportation of stock which sometimes arrives in Pittsburgh, there is a preservation to-day. On Monday morning last, April fourth, Mr. C. Pfeiffer shipped seven cars of cattle to Mr. Louis consigned to Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, which arrived on Thursday, April 7th, and were sold by that firm to Mr. Wm. Kelly, a young and enterprising butcher, who buys and kills for the New York market, from 100 to 200 cattle per week. The cattle were immediately reshipped by Mr. Kelly, and by Sunday, April 10th, were again displayed on the hooks of Washington Market, New York, almost equal to that leaving St. Louis—changing hands three times and being transported over 1,200 miles.

The following are the number of cars of live stock shipped East from this market during the week ending April 16th, 1870, by Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
Philadelphia	11	46	34	6
New York	4	42	37	3
Baltimore	6	3	8	2
Point of Rocks	22	3		
	3	3		
	179	91	74	11

The run of cattle in the market during the week was a fair one for this season of the year, considerably more offering than last week. The quality was fair, but the activity in market was quite brisk, and fair prices were realized, but little if any higher than the favorable reports from the Eastern markets, and the middle-class stock en route for this market, this dragged towards the close of the week, and prices declined from ¼ to ½c lower. The prices of cattle to-day to be more uniform in all portions and will continue so until the advent of the grass cattle. Hazlewood & Blackstock, the enterprise of some drovers in paying large prices is noticeable in the case of Mr. W. Kelly, who purchased seven cars of cattle on Friday, paying for them the enormous price of $270. One would conclude that Mr. Kelly would make a fine thing on these figures, but he seems to entertain no fears as his class of custom demands the best at any price.

PRICES.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, the prices obtained for 1200 to 1500 lbs cattle were 7½@8½c; 1,000 to 1200 7@7½c; 1,000 to 1,100 6½@7c; and for inferior and ox 5½@6½c. 1,000 @6½@6c. The following are the transactions:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS

Sold to E Young 16 head weighing 18,100 lbs, at 7 90; Bridges, 26, 17,750, 7 90; White, 18, 15,550, 5 90; Martin, 31, 31,450, 8 00; Acker & Bammer, 20 head, 20,000, 8 00; Bell, 18, 18,000, 7 50; Kelly, 36, 36,800, 7 62; Hinds, 6, 6,000, 7 50; Bernard & Fellenberg, 24, 24,000, 8 00; Kelly, 22, 22,000, 8 00 and 20; over; Same, 1, 6,000, 8 00; Bell, 16, 16,000, 7 50; Same, 1, 1,000, 7 00.

HEDGES & TAYLOR

Sold to J Ault, 4 head, weighing 1,720 lbs at $6 75; same, 1,140, 6 00; same, 1,160, 6 00; Same, 1, 1,000, 6 00; Same, 1, 1,000, 6 00.

ORR & WILLIAMS

Sold to Thomas Lamb 14 head, weighing 17,400 lbs, at 8½c.

VOETTER & BRAINARD

Sold to D. Harris 31 head, weighing 29,650 lbs, at 8c; R. Cochran, 7, 8,000, 8½c; Holmes, L. & Co., 13, 15,200, 6½c.

HAZLEWOOD & B

Sold to J. Martin 11 head, weighing 16,080 lbs, at 8@ 8½; J. Martin, 1, 1,500, 8 00.

Sold to Gilchrist & Co. to Harkwick 19 head, weighing 21,800 lbs, at 7½c; to Loudley 62, 74,800, 7½c; to Same, 1, 1,000, 7½c.

Thos. Davis to Dudley 45 head, weighing 46,360, at 7½c.

A. Campbell sold to J. Ault 52 head, weighing 60,000 lbs, at 8c.

W. Myer sold to Dudley 6 head, weighing 6,360 lbs, at 7½c.

J. M. Caherby sold to Thatcher 8 head, weighing 8,440 lbs, at 7½c.

J. D. Andlin sold to Kelly 3 head, weighing 3,700 lbs, at 8c.

Sheep.

WEIGHMASTER'S REPORT.

Monday, April 11		2,781
Tuesday, April 12		3,220
Wednesday, April 13		3,227
Thursday, April 14		3,417
Friday, April 15		2,661
Saturday, April 16		418
Total number of sheep weighed		15,504

G. S. HOWLAND, Weighmaster.

The run of sheep has been very large this week, a great number of clipped being among the arrivals. There was only an average demand, and prices as compared with last week were down from 50@75c lower. There was an equal number of wooled sheep on sale, with a better demand for clipped, as they were a preference for being shipped with greater facility. The prices this week averaged for 75 to 105 lbs wooled, 5½@5¾c; 75 to 90 clipped, 5½@ 5¾, and for scalawags from $2 00@2 50 ₱ head. Below will be found the sales:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS

Shipped East on account of owners 800 head fair Ohio sheep. Sold to W Wilsein 178 head, weighing 14,100 lbs, at 5½@5¾c; sold to Hamilton, 70, 5,600, 5½c; Penrance, 100, 13,100, 6 7c; John Lantz, 94, 6,710, 6 50; Pearce, 102, 8,300, 6 25; Pearce, 180, 14,000, 6 25; Same, 200, 16,000, 6 00; Auld & Myers, 91, 7,490, 5 33½; J. O'Leary, 20, 1,600, 6 00.

HEDGES, LAFFERTY & GLASS

Sold to Pidock 131 head, weighing 8,160 lbs, at 6c; same, 46, 3,800, 6 00; same, 174, 14,600, 6 00; Spence, 100, 8,000, 6 00; Starkey, 74, 6,000, 6 00; Pearce, 185, 12,200, 6 50; Sellar & B, 100, 7,200, 6 50; same, 61, 4,000, 6 50; Pidock, 100, 7,000, 7c; Pidock, 61, 4,600, 6 12½; Pratt, 125, 12,700, 6 25; Blattrick, 46, 3,450, 6 00; Pidock, 102, 14,000, 5 75.

ORR & WILLIAMS

Sold to J Lloyd 199 head, weighing 15,260 lbs, at $6 45; same, 158, 14,200 6 37½.

SAMUEL SMITH

Sold to J. N. Pidcock & Co. 194 head, weighing 15,420 lbs, at 6@6 75; Auld & Myers, 177, 14,000, 6 37½; Pidcock & Co., 89, 13,100 7c; Same, 113, 9,000, 6 50; Same, 107, 14,270, 7 00; Same, 100, 8,200, 6 62½; Pidcock, 42, 3,810, 6 A. Graff, 20, 14,000, 6 75; Same, 100, 8,000, 6 25; William Ferris, 38, 3,000, 6 50; Same, 119, 9,500, 6 75; H. Monroe, 219, 17,520, 6 75; G. Pratt, 33, 2,250, 6 75; H. Bintrick, 86, 7,200, 6 75.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK

Sold to Wilson & Hartz, 177 head weighing 14,620 pounds, at $; A. C. Lloyd, 19, 1,700, 6 88; Kase & Haver, 280, 22,900, 6 87½; A. J. Zigler, 88, 8,100, 7 00; Same, 100, 8,000, 7 00; J. Pierce, 87, 6,960, 6 87½; Cohn & A, 50, 3,800, 7 62½; same, 10, 800, 6 50; J. M. Pidcock, 232 (shipped), 18,800, 6 37½; Same, 100, 8,000, same, 22, 2,100, 6 50; same, 125, 10,700, 6

Hogs

WEIGHMASTER'S REPORT.

Monday, April 11	871
Tuesday, April 12	1,222
Wednesday, April 13	1,005
Thursday, April 14	832
Friday, April 15	453
Saturday, April 16	526
Total No. hogs	4,909

JOHN G. IMHOFF, Weighmaster.

The run of still hogs was large, and a large number being held unsold, or shipped through on first hands. The run of corn-fed hogs was light, and sold as fast as they arrived. The average prices obtained this week were for Philadelphia assorted lots, 6½@6¾c; for Baltimore, 6½@6¾c, and for still hogs from 8½@9c. The following is a report of the sales:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS

Bought from Neeland 26 head, weighing 11,910 lbs, at 4½@4½c; Pidcock, 183, 23,960, 4 25; Watson, 42, 6,270, 4 25; Pidcock & Co, 86, 12,040, 4 25; Same, 80, 11,200, 4 25; Same, 100, 14,000, 4 25; Imhoff & Co, 126, 23,940, 4 37½; same, 102, 19,440, 4 25; Newspaper, 90, 12,600, 4 25; same, 100, 14,000, 4 25; same, 100, 14,000, 4 25; same, 100, 14,000, 4 25; same, 114, 22,800, 4 25; Watson, 35, 7,490, 4 25; Imhoff & Co, 82, 8,970, 4 25; same, 100, 14,000, 4 25; Voetter & B, 102, 22,440, 4 25; same, 7, 1,750, 4 00; same, 81, 12,500, 4 25; Watson, 66, 14,850, 4 25.

VOETTER & BRAINARD

Bought from Holmes, Lafferty & Co 99 hogs, weighing 21,670 lbs, at 4½@4½c; Holmes, L. & Co, 100, 19,000, 9 00; Holmes, L & Co, 28, 11,910, 9 00; A V Quick, 49, 9,400, 9 12½; Hedges & Taylor, 54, 11,700, 9 00; Hedges, 67, 13,500, 9 00; same, 122, 26,360, 9 00; A. Watson, 24, 5,420, 9 00; same, 27, 6,000, 9 00; Holmes, L & Co, 29, 6,600, 9 00.

IMHOFF & CO

Sold to Orr & Williams 100 head, weighing 23,670 lbs, at $4 00; G H Allerton 99, 22,000, 4 50; Voetter & B, 52, 12,500, 10 00; Orr & Williams 57, 12,130, 10 00; Orr & W 86, 20,660, 10 00; Holmes, L & Co 12, 2,700, 10 00; Imhoff & Co 26, 4,320, 9 00; Orr & Williams 34, 11,220, 9 00; Geo Emrich 84 hogs, 11,570, 10 00; Same, 100 hogs, 14,000, 10 00; Voetter & B 78, 6,270, 9 00; Holmes, L & Co 86 sullers, 24,780, 9 00; Holmes, L & Co 85 sullers, 23,800, 9 00; G H Allerton 90, 21,840, 10 00; G H Allerton 92, 22,080, 10 00; Voetter & B 16, 2,600, 10 00; Watson, 42, 10,080, 9 50; B Vannhigner et 11, 24,650, 10 00; Hedges & Taylor, 47, 11,870, 9 00; A Watson 28, 5,740, 9 50; Holmes, L & Co 126, 23,940, 9 25; Holmes, L & Co 102, 23,460, 9 00; A Watson, 100, 19,000, 9 50; Hedges & Taylor 99 Yorkers, 23,760, 9 00; Robinson & Cook 118, 28,800, 9 87½; A Watson 98, 18,620, 10 12½; W Hedges 22, 4,840, 9 00; Same, 100, 19,000, 10 00; Holmes, L & Co 96, 16,160, 9 50; Holmes, L & Co 2 sullers, 6,970, 9 00; A Watson 43, 8,170, 9 75.

HEDGES & TAYLOR

Sold to H G Imhoff & Co, 57 head, weighing 11,870 lbs, at 9 00; A Watson, 41, 7,160, 9 50; Voetter & B, 52, 12,020, 9 12½; Imhoff & Co, 90, 20,240, 9 00@4 Watson, 100, 17,830, 9 50; Same, 41, 8,180, 9 62½; Voetter & B, 52, 12,020, 9 12½; Same, 76, 12,680, 9 25; Same, 120, 22,060, 9 25; Same, 7, 1,260, 9 50; Same, 122, 22,060, 9 25.

SAMUEL SMITH

Sold to W Hedges, 63 head, weighing 10,050 lbs, at 9@9¾; Watson, 4, 6,6, 7, 50.

ORR & WILLIAMS

Sold to A Watson 67 head, 13,370 lbs, at 9 38; Gilchrist, 39, 8,400, 10 00; Gilbert & Co, 46, 10,800, 8 75; Gilchrist & Co, 39, 10,25, 9; Hedges, 2, 740, 8 00; Gilchrist & Co, 152, 30,400, 10 12½; W Sewport, 118, 24,870, 9 12½.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK

Sold to Watson 19 head, weighing 3,890, at 9 25.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

The market for Scotch pig has presented a little firmer appearance since our last, on account of reports of an advance of 3s on the other side; the demand, however, continues light, dealers restricting their purchases to small lots to meet immediate wants. We quote 853 06@36 00 for all brands; 100 tons Eglington

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Wheeling.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.
Lorena	Shuman	New Orleans.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Petrolia	Harlan	Wheeling.
St. Charles	Bravo	Cincinnati.
Red Wing	Hight	St. Paul.
Savannah	Rogers	St. Paul.
Kate Putnam	Evans	Nashville.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet six inches, and stationary.

The marks last evening indicated eight feet six inches, and at about a stand. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was active on Saturday. We had rain on Saturday night and Sunday.

The towboat Samson No. 2 left Cairo for this city on Thursday.

The towboat J. R. Gilmore left Nashville for this city on Friday.

The steamer Glasgow, Captain Robinson, passed Cairo on Friday on her way to New Orleans.

The steamers Glendale, Carrie V. Kountz and Great Republic were at Cario on Thursday.

The Nashville packet Kate Putnam, Captain Evans, left on Saturday with a good trip. Pilots—Jacob Hamilton and James Henderson.

The punctual packet Julia No. 2, Captain Stull, will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville at 4 P. M. on Tuesday.

The fine steamer Argosy, Captain List, is receiving for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. Do persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

The Northern Liner Savanna, Capt. Thomas Rogers, left for St. Louis on Saturday with a good trip. Pilots—James Whitten and John Kountz.

The new Northern Liner Redwing, Captain Hight, left on Saturday with all the freight she wanted. Pilots—John Furgeson and William Clark.

The powerful towboat Mary Savage, Captain Motherell, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Shippers will make their arrangements accordingly. Our old friend A. J. Haslett will be found in the office.

The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Belle, Capt. Smith, leaving at 12 M. This boat is well found, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Scott presides in the office.

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The Louisville, April 15.—The towboat Wild Cat passed up with an empty tow of barges from Cumberland river, *en route* for Pittsburgh. The engines of the boat are from the Eagle, a model barges of iron-ore for Pittsburgh. She will return to St. Louis, leaving her barges here, to be taken to Pittsburgh by the Sam. Brown, of Louisville.

A PASSENGER on the Richmond furnishes the following:

The tow of the boat ran nearly twenty feet on the bank, and with a report like a cannon, the steamer sagged in the center, opening the hulls the space of the big hold. Water poured in, in tremendous volumes, but the crew by almost superhuman exertions threw over about 300 tons of freight, consisting of grain, bacon and whisky, also part of the cargo of the boat, and by working the pumps as rapidly as possible, finally righted the steamer to a considerable extent.

When the Richmond struck, the hog beam was broken and every plank and timber in the boat strained.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Commercial Banking Co,
NO. 92 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL $200,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
W. H. EVERSON ..... President.
W. C. MACRUM .....

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

LENT CLOSED.—The lental season closed on Saturday last.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, all in silver, paid in change at Burnell's Museum last week.

NOT IDENTIFIED.—The man killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Thursday, has not yet been identified.

POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. Nesbitt had her pocket picked of $35 in the Pittsburgh market on Saturday.

BEING PAVED.—Fairview alley, Seventeenth ward, is being paved. Twenty-ninth street will soon be improved in a like manner.

PITTSBURGH ZOUAVES.—Mr. S. J. Hedlick, of the American quadrille band, is leader of the Zouave drum corps.

THE Invisible Lady at Burnell's Museum says this is positively the last week of the Man Fish.

"THE REAL PRESENCE."—Rev. Father Morgan delivered a free lecture last evening at St. Bridget's Church, Eleventh ward, on the above subject.

HIS NAME.—Frederick Bush is the name of the man whom we noticed in the early part of last week as having disappeared from McKeesport.

MISSING.—A negro iff the employ of Mr. Lewis, at Hazelwood, is reported as having "gone where the woodbine twineth." Poor ol' Mr. Lewis' money has gone in the same direction, likely.

HANDSOME DONATION.—A charitable lady residing at Hazelwood has donated to the Presbyterian Church at that place a handsome Mason & Hamlin organ. The instrument was purchased at Mellor's.

THE SUNDAY MATINEE.—The attendance on Sunday morning at the Mayor's matinee numbered thirty-one. The cases were very common, and the usual disposition was made of them.

GRAND.—The late mass at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday morning was usually grand and impressive. The full choir and orchestra of the church furnished the music for the occasion.

FINED.—For behaving disorderly in the Opera House on Saturday night Richard and William Repere were arrested. Yesterday Richard was discharged and William fined three dollars and costs.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—On Saturday, Harry Smithson, sold for N. Whiting & Co., auctioneers, the property on the southwest corner of Union street and Fifth avenue, to James A. Hutchinson, Esq., for $39,000.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—The Register has received the following commissions for Notaries Public: F. A. M. Krebs, Pittsburgh; Thos. Simpson, Pittsburgh; H. T. Morris, Pittsburgh; B. S. Smith, Pittsburgh.

SUKE'S RUN.—Health officer McFaden, looking into the sanitary condition of Suke's Run, between Chestnut and McGee streets, discovered the carcasses of twenty-three different species of animals which he had removed.

P. R. ASSOCIATION.—Members of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, who intend to visit Lock Haven, Pa., will hand in their names to Mr. E. Able, of the COMMERCIAL, at the meeting on next Thursday evening.

WATCH STOLEN.—A man who was slightly under the influence of liquor called at the lock-up and stated that he had been robbed of a silver watch on car No. 37, Citizens' Passenger Railway. He stated that he would to-day make an information against the party whom he suspicions of having stolen the watch.

ARM CRUSHED.—Ephraim Richardson, in attempting to get upon the front platform of car No. 11 of the Oakland Railway, on Fourth avenue, Saturday, missed his footing and fell with his left arm across the track, the wheels crushing it so badly that amputation will likely be necessary. His breast was also injured and his hand smashed. He was intoxicated.

DRUNK ON THE SABBATH.—Ann Dunlap celebrated Easter by getting gloriously drunk and pounding away at the rear gate of a house on Diamond street, above Smithfield. A policeman was called, and after a severe struggle succeeded, with the aid of reinforcements, in getting her to the lock-up, where she awaits a hearing this morning.

KEYSTONE RINK.—To-morrow evening a fair will be opened at the Keystone Rink, Robinson street, Allegheny, to continue for a few days, the proceeds from which will be applied to the benefit of St. Peter's Church of that city. Nightly a splendid band will be among each evening's attractions, and the managers promise to make it an enjoyable affair to all who may attend.

CHILD SCALDED.—Mary Jenning, a little girl four years of age, whose parents reside near the Kensington mill, Pipetown, was badly scalded about ten o'clock Saturday morning. It appears she was playing about a tub of hot water and fell in, being burned so severely that at first it was thought she could not recover. Dr. Roberts was summoned and attended the unfortunate child. Yesterday she was better and was in a fair way to recover.

DROWNED.—Henry Keyes, colored, steward of the steamer Kate Putnam, was accidentally drowned in the Monongahela river on Saturday morning. He attempted to jump from the wharf-boat when he fell, struck his head against the guards of the Putnam and dropped between the boats. Efforts were made to rescue him, but in vain. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age and resided in Allegheny, where he leaves a wife and several children. His body had not been discovered at last accounts.

OTHELLO put out the light when he smothered his wife, but it would seem that it would not matter whether the gas was out or burning while attending the "socials" of the Invisible Lady at Burnell's Museum. We were there several times last week, and after each interview came away more and more bewildered. Notwithstanding the very large audiences in attendance at times, the Museum has been crowded with eager, pleased and genteel audiences. We see by the advertisement that this is the last week of the Man Fish.

CORCERT.—A vocal concert will be given in the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. Wm. K. Price, and it promises to be a very entertaining one. The programme comprises twenty-six solos, duets, trios and choruses, and among those who will participate are Misses Henne, Laura Moon, Sadie Price and Ettie Cooley and Messrs. Benitz and Bussman, the latter pleasing in playing at the piano. Those who would enjoy an agreeable concert should make it convenient to attend.

THE ALTOONA ROBBERY.—Dr. W. H. Witmore of Philadelphia, who was robbed in Altoona by Louis Gehm of Pittsburgh, notice of which has appeared, arrived here early yesterday morning. He interviewed Gehm, and as a result agreed to settle the case on the return of one hundred dollars in money, and a note for one hundred dollars, payable in weekly installments of ten dollars. The wallet stolen was found in the vault at the Mayor's office. The robber says Gehm committed the theft while at his office as a patient in Altoona. He left for his home yesterday at noon.

WALTER BROWN AND HIS BOAT.—A number of exchanges have been noticing Prof. Walter Brown and his new paper boat as follows;

Walter Brown is building a scull-boat of paper. Foreseeing would be the best kind for such a scull.

Walter Brown, the oarsman, is having a paper boat built at Troy. If he tries the foul dodge mouth, he'll be paper under.

Walter Brown is to have a paper scull-boat. A paper skull-cap would fit him better. The material of paper Brown's scull-boat would be letter paper, as it is the most efficient rowing material he ever used.

Lecture by Mrs. Stanton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will lecture at the Academy of Music next Wednesday evening, under the auspices of Post No. 3 Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Stanton has selected as the subject of her address "Our Young Girls," and her great reputation as a writer and lecturer and her attractive theme will be sufficient to insure a crowded house on the occasion of her first visit to Pittsburgh. All who heard the